

Edw. Howard

Deputy Ticket
NORTH CAROLINA PORTFOLIO (L.B.C.)

THE ELIZABETH-CITY STAR.

VOL. III.

ELIZABETH-CITY, (N. C.) SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1824.

NO. 23.

THE STAR

Is Printed and Published every SAT-
URDAY morning, by
William Albertson,

At Three Dollars per annum, payable in
advance.

TERMS:

No Subscription will be taken for a
less term than twelve months.

No paper will be discontinued until all
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From the National Intelligencer.

ADDRESS OF NINIAN EDWARDS,
Presented to the House of Representatives
by the Speaker, April 19, 1824.

WHEELING, Va. April 6, 1824.

SIR: I have the honor to request you to
present the Address herewith transmitted,
with its accompanying Notes and Documents,
to the House of Representatives of the Con-
gress of the United States.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Sir, your most obedient servant,

NINIAN EDWARDS.

HON. HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the H. of Representatives
of the Congress of the U. States.

ADDRESS.

To the honorable the House of Representa-
tives of the Congress of the United States.

As certain proceedings at the last session
of Congress, under the authority of the House
of Representatives, and a recent report to
your honorable body, by the Hon. Wm. H.
Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, seem
to have been intended, and are calculated,
to cast upon me imputations injurious to my
character, which I know to be unjust, and
which, I think, I can demonstrate to be so, I
trust no apology can be necessary for my re-
questing leave to present my vindication a-
gainst those imputations, directly to your hon-
orable body; in order that it may be convey-
ed to the nation through the same channel by
which I have been assailed.

This is a right which, under similar cir-
cumstances, I should suppose, ought not to
be denied to the humblest individual in the
Union. In this case, it is due, to the nation
itself, in consideration of the station I lately
held, and that which I have now the honor to
hold; and, owing to the peculiar circumstan-
ces of my case it is emphatically demanded,
on my account, by every principle of honor,
and every regard to justice. Nor is it unpre-
cedented in either House of Congress, in cases
which certainly had no greater claim to
such indulgence.

It will be seen, that I was called upon by a
committee of the House of Representatives
of the last session, as a witness to testify be-
fore it; that I was subjected to an examina-
tion, which has not its parallel in the records
of any free country; and that, after the lapse
of about twelve months, and just as I was on
the eve of my departure for a foreign country,
an attempt has been made to impeach my
credibility, on grounds which must have been,
at all times since my testimony was given,
within the command of the honorable gentle-
man by whom they have been so opportunely
alleged.

To refuse to permit me to repel such an
attack, in the manner proposed, would be to
overthrow the longest established precedents,
and to establish in their place, the odious, op-
pressive, unjust, and indefensible principle of
allowing the credibility of a witness to be im-
peached, and yet denying to him the right to
support it before the tribunal under whose
authority he had been called on to testify.

But, independent of all considerations, in
regard to myself, personally, I humbly con-
ceive that your honorable body might well
desire to receive my vindication, and every
corroboration which I can give to my testi-
mony, on your own account, in order to en-
able you the more clearly to ascertain the
truth of, and the more satisfactorily and cor-
rectly to decide upon, statements now before
you, and not yet acted on.

Notwithstanding all the canting about an
"A. B. plot," the ingenious attempts that
have been made, and the stratagems that have
been adopted, by certain newspaper editors
and others, to mislead and deceive the public
mind into a belief that the committee ap-
pointed at the last session on that subject, had
thoroughly investigated all the statements
made by a writer under the signature of A. B.
in regard to certain suppressed documents;
and that Mr. Crawford had been "triumphantly
acquitted," in relation to the whole of them;
I assert, without the fear of contradiction, that
it is known to your honorable body that nei-
ther of those committees extended their inves-
tigations into those statements, beyond about

four paragraphs, which were mere bagatelles
in comparison with other letters and matters
that were expressly charged, and incontest-
ably, proved, by the documents furnished by
Mr. Crawford himself, to have been with-
held, contrary to the resolutions of the House
which required their production.

These important statements, and the mat-
ters and things contained in my testimony,
have neither been investigated by any com-
mittee, nor acted on by the House; and if my
testimony had been, it is now revived by Mr.
Crawford himself; and, surely, if it be com-
petent to him to attack it, it cannot be fair or
just to withhold from me the equal right of
defending and supporting it.

By referring to the resolution of the House
(note 1.) under which the second committee
of investigation was appointed, and to my ex-
amination by that committee, (2) it will be
seen that the latter fully merits the character
I have given to it; that it was wholly unau-
thorized by any powers delegated to the com-
mittee; and that it evinced a far greater dis-
position to implicate me in some kind of cen-
sure, in regard to the public deposits in the
Bank of Edwardsville, than to investigate the
conduct of Mr. Crawford, or to inquire into
those subjects for which the committee had
been expressly appointed. Whatever may
be thought by those who may be at the trou-
ble to examine the list of interrogatories that
were put to me, as to the source from whence
they originated, none can read some of the
following statements and documents, without
being convinced, that a very small portion of
candor would have rendered a part, at least,
of those interrogatories unnecessary and use-
less, even in the opinion of the committee it-
self. (3)

Whatever may have been my agency in
procuring the Bank of Edwardsville to be
made a depository of public money, it had
nothing to do in originating the great system
adopted by Mr. Crawford, of employing the
local banks, and, in several instances, in direct
violation of law, by allowing them a perma-
nent deposit of nine hundred thousand dol-
lars, equal to a salary of \$54,000 per annum,
for receiving and transmitting the public money,
which the bank of the United States was
bound to do without compensation, and would
have done, without to those immense losses
to the public, which must inevitably result
from the adoption of a plan so contrary to the
letter and spirit of the bank charter; and to
the avowed intentions and objects of Congress
in granting it.

The effect of my application to have the
Bank of Edwardsville made a depository of
public money, was merely to have deposits
made there, that otherwise would have been
made in the Bank of Missouri, which previ-
ously had been authorized to receive the public
moneys, collected by the two Receivers in
Illinois, who alone were directed to make
their deposits in the Bank of Edwardsville.
My agency in this transaction, therefore, did
not prevent the depositing of a cent in the
Bank of the United States; and your hon-
orable body may well judge, whether the pub-
lic interest could have been much jeopardized,
by the change I recommended, from the
following statement, extracted from the doc-
uments presented to you by Mr. Crawford.

The Bank of Missouri had a capital of
\$210,000, of which, the stockholders drew
out of it, on pledges of stock, \$186,335 leav-
ing only \$23,665 for the further accommoda-
tion of themselves, and others. Upon this
last sum, its real banking capital, it discount-
ed and paid on over drafts, to the amount of
\$244,345 53. The whole amount of its dis-
counts, including payments on over drafts,
was \$430,680 43; of which sum, its direc-
tors alone were responsible for \$297,492 13,
if, as is presumed to be the case, they were
chargeable with over drafts, to the amount of
\$11,622 27.

To this bank, Mr. Crawford allowed a per-
manent deposit of \$150,000 dollars, equal to
a salary of \$9,000 per annum. He permit-
ted the public money to accumulate in it, to
the amount of \$726,031 90, in the course of
nineteen successive months, ending with the
1st of September, 1819, without exacting
those precautionary returns and statements,
which he himself considered essential, to en-
sure the fidelity of all the banks, appointed to
receive the public money; and, eventually,
he received from it, in part payment of its
debt, contrary to the positive injunctions of
the resolution of Congress, of 1816, a large
amount of uncurrent notes, some of which
were not worth twenty-five cents in the dol-
lar.

Much as he has mystified this subject, in
several of his reports, and particularly in that
one which is part of document 105, (in the
8th volume State Papers, 2d session 17th
Congress,) in which he blends a deposit in
the Bank of Missouri, of \$64,613 38, with
"the special deposits which passed through
the Bank of the U. States," it cannot excuse,
or even successfully disguise, the flagrant im-
propriety of his having received, at par, the
uncurrent notes above referred to; for, by
the very document last mentioned, it appears
that this deposit had been "re-transferred to
the Bank, of Missouri, and assumed as cash,
in September, 1819," which was previous to
the receipt of those notes. His own letter to

the Cashier of the Bank of Missouri, dated
23d March, 1819, and the Cashier's answer,
dated 25th of June, 1819, (4 and 5) clearly
show, that no justification for receiving un-
current paper can be derived from that cir-
cumstance. Besides, he received uncurrent
notes that were not, and could not, have been
included in that deposit; for, not to mention
other cases, the notes which he received on
the "Bank of Georgetown, Kentucky," were
not, at that time, even receivable in the land
offices. Nor was there ever any contract be-
tween the Bank of the United States, or the
Treasury Department, with the Bank of Mis-
souri, from which the latter could derive any
right to tender, or be any justification for re-
ceiving, those uncurrent notes.

But, had it been otherwise, it would not be
less difficult to justify the placing of this bank
upon a footing so different from that of all o-
ther similar depositories of public money.

Under all these circumstances, it would
seem incredible, that any injury to the public
could have resulted from the change of de-
posit, for which I applied; and the attempt
to subject me to censure, for the small partici-
pation which I have had in this business,
ought to be considered as a plain acknowl-
edgment of the awful weight of responsibility
that rests upon him, whose especial duty it
was, to take care of the public money.

My responsibility, however, did not long
continue; for, finding the Bank of Edwards-
ville, on my return from Congress, soon after
it had been authorized to receive the public
money, involved in some difficulties, I de-
termined to sustain it against the dangers it
then threatened it, and, after seeing it in a
situation, to relieve myself from all kind of
responsibility for that, or any other bank.—
Accordingly, in the same year, I made a pub-
lication in several newspapers, and in two dif-
ferent States, of my determination to be held
no longer responsible for that, or any other
bank. This publication can be established
by a part, if not the whole, of the respective
delegations, now in Congress, from the States
of Illinois and Missouri. It was forwarded to
Mr. Crawford, and I have no apprehension
that he will ever deny having received it.

He had, also, been put upon inquiry, in re-
gard to the Bank of Edwardsville, by a bitter
philippic, in ample detail, against it, which
he received from the Hon. Mr. Benton, of
the Senate. This was shewed to Col. John-
son and myself, and a copy of it was trans-
mitted to the bank, where, I suppose, it now
remains.

He was fully apprized of those very diffi-
culties of the bank, which produced my de-
termination to retire from it. They were
communicated in letters from myself to Col.
Johnson, which were intended to be, and were,
forwarded to Mr. Crawford. The receipt of
two of them is acknowledged by his letter to
Col. Johnson, of 15th July, 1819, in which he
says, "Yours of the 28th ult. came to hand
this morning. The circumstances connected
with the Bank of Edwardsville, as developed
in the two letters of Governor Edwards, sub-
mitted by you to my perusal, will receive due
consideration." In the same letter, he says,
"With Governor Edwards I had no personal
acquaintance, before the last Winter. The
opinion which I had formed of his talents and
integrity, from the official correspondence
which had been carried on between us, both
in the War and Treasury Department, has
been confirmed by personal acquaintance."

"The different subjects upon which he had
occasion to ask my opinion or decision, dur-
ing the last session of Congress, were fairly
and candidly stated; his comments upon them
were judicious, and it afforded me great plea-
sure to be able, after due examination and re-
flection, generally to coincide with him."—
The session here spoken of is the one in
which I made the application in favor of the
Bank of Edwardsville.

Had Mr. Crawford been as much disposed
to profit by the impressive lessons of ex-
perience, which he was constantly receiving,
as I was by those of a few months only, it
might have prevented a vast accumulation of
"unavailable funds," and have enabled him,
much earlier, to have secured to the Bank
of the United States, "in their just extent,
the advantages intended to be secured to it
by the charter," which he fairly promised to
Congress, in his report of the 10th Decem-
ber, 1817, [6] and the necessity for which he
seems to have been duly sensible of, in an-
other report, (8 vol. State Papers, 2d session
17th Congress, p. 77;) in which he says, "In
the winter and spring of 1819, the Bank of
the United States was, in the opinion of the
enlightened officer who presided over its di-
rection, in a great degree indebted for the
preservation of its credit to the forbearance
of its creditors, and to the support which it
received from the Treasury Department.—
Such were my impressions of its critical
state, that I felt it my duty to accept proposi-
tions made by the Board of Directors, which,
under other circumstances, would have been
declined." It is wonderful, therefore, that,
with these impressions, he should have tho't
it consistent with his duty, to have extended
such favors as have been noticed, to a single
local bank; much less to the multitude that
shared his patronage, and could not have ex-
isted without it.

It would be just as fair and candid to im-
plicate me in the unjustifiable indulgence
that has been extended to the Bank of Ed-
wardsville, since its failure, as to endeavor to
involve me in any kind of censure for its con-
tinuance as a depository of public money, af-
ter the fall of 1819. At the time of its failure,
its resources were, I am well satisfied, more
than amply sufficient to have secured its debt
to the government. But, every man of com-
mon experience and observation knows, that,
the resources of all banks, in its situation,
must necessarily become more and more im-
paired, and are more liable to be misapplied.
Yet, strange and incredible as it may appear,
I have never heard, nor do I believe, though
I reside in the same village in which the
Bank is located, that Mr. Crawford has col-
lected one cent from it; or made any adjust-
ment with it; or resorted to any measure to
coerce the payment of its debt. He, who
could find motives for an indulgence so ex-
traordinary, and, at the same time, so incon-
sistent with, and detrimental to, the public
interest, could not have required either my
recommendation or sanction, for continuing
this Bank a depository of the public money
after the fall of 1819.

I come now to the report that contains the
dextrous insinuation against my credibility.—
So much of it as relates to this subject, is in
the following words, viz: "The hon. Mr.
Edwards, late a Senator from Illinois, having
stated, on his examination before a committee
of the House, on the 13th of February, 1823,
that the late Receiver of Public Moneys at
Edwardsville had, on his advice, and in his
presence, written a letter to the Secretary,
enclosing a copy of the publication which
Mr. Edwards represents himself to have
made sometime in the year 1819, announc-
ing his intention of retiring from the Direc-
torship of the Bank at Edwardsville, and that
he had advised the Receiver to withhold his
deposits from the Bank until he could re-
ceive further orders from the Secretary; and
that the Receiver afterwards informed him,
that he had received A LETTER from the
Secretary, directing him to continue the de-
posits: The Secretary, deems it proper to
state, that no such letter from the Receiver
is to be found on the files of the Department;
that the officers employed in it, have no re-
collection of the receipt of such a letter, and
that, on an examination of the records of the
Department, it appears that no ANSWER to
any such letter, directing the Receiver to
continue the deposits, was ever written to
him, by the Secretary of the Treasury."

This statement bears intrinsic evidence that
it was intended to deprive me of the benefit
of my justification—not voluntarily made, but
drawn from me by the committee, in regard
to the Bank of Edwardsville; and to subject
me to the odious suspicion of having sworn
falsely. Were there any doubt on the sub-
ject, it would be removed by the conduct of
a distinguished individual, whom it might not
be respectful to name in this communication,
and who, since I left the city, has not thought
it beneath his dignity to go about exhibiting
the report, and expressing his opinion that it
"placed me in a dilemma." He may yet
find it more difficult for his patron to get rid
of one, of infinitely deeper interest.

Believing, as I call upon my God to wit-
ness, I sincerely and confidently do, that Mr.
Crawford did receive the letter mentioned in
the above report, and that it is now in his
possession, or has been purposely destroyed.
I can but regard this attack upon my rep-
utation as unparalleled by any thing I have
ever witnessed, or heard of; as emanating from
so respectable a source, except certain man-
oeuvres and stratagems, to fix upon a much
more distinguished individual of this nation
the disgraceful charges of a guilty participa-
tion in horse-stealing, and the passing of coun-
terfeit money, which I have somewhere met
with, in the course of my reading. Malici-
ous insinuation is the resort of a timid mind.
Wilful misrepresentation denotes a wicked
one.

In regard to the time which has been se-
lected for making this attack upon me, it
very much resembles the management which
Mr. Crawford resorted to, at the last session
of Congress, to defeat a certain applicant for
a land office appointment. This gentleman
had been before the President for many weeks.
He was supported by gentlemen of the first
respectability, and of different parties, in the
states of Illinois, Missouri, and Tennessee.—
No objections to him were anticipated by
himself or his friends. And none was made
till the President was about to transmit his
nomination to the Senate. Then, when a
nomination could no longer be kept back, by
any contrivance whatever, and not till then,
did Mr. Crawford exhibit his objections.—
The gentleman's residence was too remote,
and the session of Congress too far spent, to
admit of any defence or explanation from
him; and thus he lost the appointment. As
this case is strongly marked by certain char-
acteristical traits, which tend to illustrate the
objects and design of this well-timed attack
upon me, I refer, for a further explanation
of it, to my letter to Mr. Crawford on the
subject. (7)

In the latter part of the week previous to
my departure from the city, on calling to take

my leave of the President, I met with Mr. Dickinson, to whom, in a short conversation with him, I communicated my intention of leaving the city on the Sunday following, (one day before the date of Mr. Crawford's communication,) and, but for an accidental engagement of the Secretary of State, which prevented his signing a paper that it was necessary for me to carry to the Treasury Department, till after the hours of business in that Department had elapsed, I should have departed from the city before Mr. Crawford's communication was made; and probably should not even have heard of it, till after I had left the U. States.

But, independently of what I stated to Mr. Dickinson, my intended departure was strongly indicated by the business I was engaged in transacting in the public offices. It was generally known; and, if it had not been, it was very naturally to have been expected.

Deprived of all opportunity of defence, a victory over me might indeed, have been easy; but, surely, the triumph would have been most ignoble.

By way of availing myself of further characteristic traits, I beg leave to state, that an inspection of the public documents is sufficient to shew that, in repeated instances, Mr. Crawford's replies to calls upon him by the House for information, &c. have been so tardy and protracted, as to prevent the possibility of investigating them during the sessions in which the calls were made; and to require a great degree of charity—possibly, however, not more than is justly due—to resist the belief that he has been as much disposed to evade as to invite a scrutiny into his conduct.

Even the correspondence which accompanied the report in question, though required by a resolution of the 8th May, 1822, to be laid before the House as early as practicable, after the commencement of the then next succeeding session, has been delayed to so late a period of the present session as to render an investigation of it, before the first Monday in December next, impossible.

Notwithstanding all these circumstances, it may be that Mr. Crawford did not intend to take an undue advantage of my absence. He must well know with what indignant condemnation such an attempt would be denounced by every magnanimous and generous bosom. What surprises me most is, that a just apprehension of so degrading a suspicion had not induced him to have exhibited his insinuation a little sooner, or to have declined it altogether. But, whatever may have been his intentions, I could not have been more disadvantageously affected by any contrivance or stratagem that he could have adopted, to deprive me of a fair opportunity of defence.

Scarcely convalescent from a long indisposition, exhausted with the fatigue of travelling, and required to proceed on my journey with all convenient despatch, I must leave him unanswered, or content myself with such a defence as, with all these disadvantages, & very short time of necessary delay on my journey may enable me hastily to present.—But, what I regard with the most concern is, that writing, as I must do, without having it in my power to refer to, and re-examine, certain documents, I shall not be able to avail myself of some important circumstances which they would establish, and may be betrayed into some slight inaccuracies, to which all men are liable who have to trust to memory alone. I promise, however, to be more accurate than Mr. Crawford has been, in cases in which he had before him every means of being entirely so.

Having endeavored to establish my right to make my defence before your honorable body, and taking it for granted that a request so reasonable, under all the circumstances that have been mentioned, will not be denied me, I presume I shall be indulged in every legitimate right of defence that belongs to my case.

Among these, it will scarcely be denied that I have a right—

1st. To corroborate my own testimony.
2dly. To shew, by any means in my power, that the statements made against me are inconclusive; and, particularly, to avail myself of any circumstance that is presented by the documents in the case in which I was called on to testify, for the purpose of invalidating those statements. And,

3dly. Directly to impeach the credibility of those who have assailed mine.

The latter I shall probably waive; for, though I have, at all times, felt myself at liberty to animadvert upon Mr. Crawford's official conduct, and to defend my own, both of which he has found me prompt to do, in cases that never yet have met the public eye, yet I never have intentionally treated him with the slightest indecorum, or a want of that respect that is due to his station, (8.)—Respect for your honorable body would, of itself, be sufficient to induce me to abstain from the language of passion, or abusive vituperation, before you. Respect for myself would prevent me from using it any where else. I cheerfully give that resource to bullies, political hirelings, and those who, in their inability to defend their own conduct, can find no better means of diverting public attention from themselves to others. I shall, nevertheless, freely urge, and insist on, such facts as I know to be true, disclaiming, however, any other construction of them than the most innocent of which they are susceptible. If I shall point out palpable omissions and violations of duty, or shew that letters, which ought to have been communicated to the House, have been suppressed, and that various misstatements have been officially made, I shall attribute them to nothing more than forgetfulness, inattention, inadvertence, or some erroneous,

but innocent views of the subject.

This will be sufficient to shew that the negative statements of Mr. Crawford, and "the officers employed in the Treasury Department," ought not to prevail, against my positive statement on oath. If others should suppose this forbearance on my part a little too fastidious, and that the cases which I shall exhibit are evasive of intentions less innocent, let it be remembered that their views of the subject would unquestionably render the case the stronger in my favor.

With these preliminary remarks, I proceed to my defence against this mal apropos statement of Mr. Crawford.

It will be recollected, that I was not a volunteer in giving my testimony before the committee, and I can conceive of no motive which could be supposed, by any but a most depraved mind, mislead by its own wicked operations, to have influenced me to make an unguarded statement. As to my responsibility, in consequence of having applied to Mr. Crawford to cause certain deposits to be made in the Bank of Edwardsville, in preference to that of Missouri, surely I have shown that enough was known about the latter bank, at the time my testimony was given, to have freed me from all apprehensions in regard to any responsibility that I had imposed upon myself, even if I had not withdrawn, as already stated, from the "Directorship" of the former. But Mr. Crawford does not deny that he received my publication, and even if he had not received it, it having been made in two different states; and he having been, as I have shown, put upon inquiry in regard to that bank, and informed of the difficulties it had to encounter, I certainly might rely upon the notoriety of my acts, in this respect, with a much better grace than he relies upon a supposed notoriety of his repeated but unpublished omissions, to comply with the most positive legal injunctions as an excuse for those omissions, which he does in his letter of the 24th February, 1823, to the Chairman of the Committee, of Investigation; & in which he also seems, almost, to insist that his violation of his duty was equivalent to a fulfilment of it.

It could have been no object with me to have established an additional suppression upon him; for, if time do not fail me, it will be seen, before I am done with this subject, that I had in my possession proof, whose credibility could not be questioned, of his having suppressed, in a variety of other instances, letters enough, of a much more important character and delicate bearing, for any purpose that the utmost malignity could have contemplated, as possible to be effected by such means. (9.)

The amount of my statement before the committee, as well as I can now recollect it, (not having it in my power to refer to it for examination,) but which will be supplied at Washington, is—

1st. That, for the reasons therein mentioned, I made a publication of my intention to retire from the "Directorship" of the Bank of Edwardsville.

2d. That I advised the Receiver of Public Money at that place, to withhold his deposits from the bank, till he could receive further orders from the Secretary of the Treasury.

3d. That the Receiver did write to the Secretary of the subject, enclosing my publication, &c.

4th. That the former afterwards informed me that he had received A LETTER from the latter, directing him to continue the deposits.

Now, it is not denied, and dare not be, that I did make the publication alluded to, and this I could not have done, for the reasons that influenced me, consistently with the known friendship and intimacy that then subsisted between the Receiver and myself, without giving him the advice mentioned in the second part of the above statement. But, that I did give that advice, is much more strongly corroborated by the fact, that the Receiver did actually withhold the deposits, and Mr. Crawford knows it. This might be established by the monthly returns of both the Receiver and the bank. But these are in the possession of Mr. Crawford. I, however, felicitate myself upon being able to satisfy your honorable body of the fact, by documents that have been furnished by himself, but which, thank God, are now out of his power.

By his report of the 27th February, 1823, (8 volume State Papers, 2d sess. 17th Con. pages 31, 33, and 35,) it will be seen that the amount of deposit stated to have been in the Bank of Edwardsville, to the credit of the Treasurer, was—

At the end of the 2d quarter of 1819 \$45,560.68
At the end of the 3d qr. of 1819 45,475.04
At the end of the 4th qr. of 1819 53,191.52

The two first of these statements are presumed to be correct or nearly so. The latter is entirely otherwise, as I will prove to your satisfaction, if there is any kind of confidence to be reposed in previous statements exhibited to you by Mr. Crawford. Had it been intended to disguise the fact of the Receiver's having withheld the deposits, as above stated, and to give some semblance of plausibility to the recent insinuation against myself, nothing could have been more ingeniously, or more disingenuously, contrived, for these purposes, than this statement. If it had been truly stated that, instead of \$53,191.52, the real amount in deposit, at the end of the fourth quarter, was \$98,191.59; the contrast between this sum and the amount of the previous deposits, might have afforded some corroboration to my statement before the committee. But this, subsequent events have proved, it was intended to question. I

will, however, make the case too plain for doubt.

By the report last referred to, it appears that the amount of deposit in the Bank of Edwardsville, to the credit of the Treasurer, on the last days of June and September, was a little upwards of \$45,000.

By Mr. Crawford's previous report of the 27th April, 1822, (in which is an ingenious contrivance of placing December before November,) it is shown by the bank returns themselves, that, on the 30th November, 1819 the amount of deposit was \$45,475.04; and that, on the last day of the succeeding month, (the end of the fourth quarter of 1819,) it was \$98,191.59, [10] and not \$53,191.59, as subsequently reported from the Treasury Department.

From the correspondence between the several amounts of deposit in the bank, on the last days of June, September, and November, and the difference between them and that of the last day of December, in the same year, no one can doubt that the Receiver at Edwardsville, did actually withhold the deposits as above suggested; unless it can be believed that he did, in one single month, distinguished by no particular circumstances, receive to the amount of \$52,716.55, equal to the rate of \$692,598.60 per annum.

Let us, then, inquire a little into the probability of his having written to Mr. Crawford, or, rather, into the great improbability of his not having done so.

This gentleman united in himself the office of Receiver and President of the Bank of Edwardsville. As Receiver, he had positive orders to make his deposits in that bank, and was bound to make monthly returns of his accounts to the Secretary of the Treasury. As President, it was his duty to have monthly returns of the state of the bank, and the amount of public deposits therein, regularly transmitted to the Secretary. Is it, then, to be believed, that he should have withheld the deposits contrary to his orders, without having given to Mr. Crawford some reason, either as Receiver, or President, for his having done so? And, if he had failed to perform this duty, is it credible that Mr. Crawford would have been so negligent and inattentive to his duty, and so regardless of the public interest, as not to have called him to an account for such conduct?

But, if further confirmation of the letter's having been written, and received by Mr. Crawford, too, were wanting, strong presumptions in favor of both may be derived from the very guarded and characteristic artifice by which he would seem equally to deny the receipt of the letter, and that any instructions had been given to the Receiver to continue to make the deposits. Let it be observed, that my statement, as quoted by Mr. Crawford, is, "that the Receiver informed me he had received a LETTER from the Secretary, directing him to continue the deposits." Mr. Crawford does not deny that such directions were given, but he says, "it appears that no ANSWER to such letter, directing the Receiver to continue the deposits, was ever written," &c. From this peculiar manner of denial, I can but infer that, not being willing, from some cause or other, to admit the receipt of the letter, Mr. Crawford contrived to give the directions under some other form or pretext than that of a direct ANSWER to it. But that such directions were given, I cannot doubt, though I have nothing to rely upon for this opinion but the Receiver's word for the fact. If Mr. Crawford did not write to him specially on the subject of his having withheld the deposits, it can only be satisfactorily accounted for on the supposition, that he (Mr. Crawford) did, in some form or other, given such directions as he supposed would produce the proper corrective.

(To be continued.)

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, May 13, 1824.

Although we have from time to time given the names of the persons selected as electors for President and Vice-President on the PEOPLE'S TICKET, as they have been announced in the different prints of the state, in order that our readers may have an opportunity of knowing who they are, at one glance of the eye, and instituting any enquiry they may feel disposed to make, touching their capacity, ability, and integrity, in making a judicious choice to the first office in the Union. We here give a list of their names entire.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

Wm. S. Blackledge, Esq. of Craven.
Josiah Crudup, Esq. of Wake.
James Mebane, Esq. of Orange.
Gen. Wm. A. Blount, of Beaufort.
Gen. Ed. B. Dudley, of New-Hanover.
Walter F. Leake, Esq. of Richmond.
Dr. Wm. Martin, of Pasquotank.
Gen. Peter Forney, of Lincoln.
William Drew, Esq. of Halifax.
Col. W. B. Lockhart, of Northampton.
John Giles, Esq. of Roan.
Gen. Montfort Stokes, of Wilkes.
Augustin B. Shepherd of Stokes.
John M. Morehead, Esq. of Guilford.
Col. Robert Love, of Haywood.

It is evident to us from several movements we have discovered lately, made and making in the neighborhood of Raleigh, and Warranton together with the many enquiries made in the different papers of the State respecting

the persons who will be supported for President by the Electors on the People's Ticket (in case of the success of that Ticket) that there is a disposition somewhere to produce a division intended to defeat the object for which that Ticket was originally got up.—As the People's Ticket is decidedly in opposition to the caucus nomination, we had hoped that all persons who were opposed to the caucus principle would support that Ticket, and that the Electors would enter the Electoral College unpledged to vote for any particular candidate, and would be permitted to select from those opposed to the Radical Chief, the candidate they thought most likely to unite the wishes of the majority of the people of the United States.

In answer to a query in the Edenton Gazette "which of the candidates on the People's Ticket, will Dr. William Martin support, if elected?" we believe we can say with confidence that John Q. Adams stands first on the list of candidates in the estimation of Dr. Martin.—But in the event of its being clearly demonstrated, at the time of giving his vote, that Mr. Adams cannot be elected, and that by voting for him, it would have the tendency to divide the Republican anti-caucus interest in the union, he will support the candidate most likely to succeed in opposition to Wm. H. Crawford the caucus candidate. Under the existing state of the political horizon, therefore, Dr. Martin wishes to remain free and unpledged to any one.

In our last we gave some of the outlines of Mr. Ninian Edwards' Address to the House of Representatives, charging Mr. Crawford with malversation in his office as Secretary of the Treasury of the U. States. We have to-day commenced the publication of that article, and intend to conclude it in our next. It contains charges of a very serious nature against Mr. Crawford which if sustained, are well calculated to consign to infamy the character of any one, and much more so, a man filling so high and so respectable an office. We hope congress will now probe this carbuncle to the bottom before they dismiss the subject of it, and take from it all the fungus flesh which has been suffered to remain since their last session, or pronounce the patient incurable, and consign him to a political death. If Mr. Crawford be innocent, let him no longer retire in the shade of the Treasury curtain, but come out boldly, openly and frankly, refute the charges, and if he can, clear himself from the obloquy which rests upon him.

But how will Mr. Edwards justify his conduct towards the people of the U. States?—He acknowledges he has been in possession of the facts that constitute the charges preferred against Mr. Crawford as long ago as the late war with Great Britain, that he was then, and has, it appears, been ever since filling some high responsible office,—as Governor, Judge, Senator in Congress, &c. &c. yet he has not had honesty enough, nor the welfare of his country or countrymen sufficiently at heart, to expose the dishonest and disgraceful conduct of one of their public servants.—No, it appears at one time, when Mr. Edwards was director of one of the western Banks, and Mr. Crawford as Treasurer, was making liberal deposits in the same Bank, a very good understanding subsisted between these two faithful servants of the good people of the U. States; things to be sure went on swimmingly, & they were as great cronies as two thieves. The old proverb that "when rogues fall out honest men obtain their rights" or hear of them at least, surely was never better verified than in the present case. We sincerely hope that Congress will see, and properly feel the indignity done to the nation in this nefarious transaction, and apply a corrective suitable to the disease—melt them down in the crucible of impartiality, and purge them of all their dross, with the fire of justice; that whatever does remain of these two great Catos, may be pure mettle, fit for use.

It will be seen by an advertisement in our paper to-day, that Mr. Dench, from the solicitations of many who had the pleasure of seeing his admirable and splendid exhibition of Fire Works on Thursday night last, has condescended to give to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity, one more only—on Thursday night next. The brilliant manner in which Mr. Dench exhibited his Fire Works last Thursday night is the strongest evidence of his superior skill and abilities in that most curious art, this together with the unwearied pains he takes, and disposition he evinces to gratify his audience, entitles him to the liberal patronage of the public, and we sincerely hope the claims he so justly merits will not go unrewarded by the citizens of our town and the surrounding country.

Our latest advices of the proceedings of Congress reach only to last Wednesday. In the Senate, on that day, the Tariff Bill received another rough handling. Mr. Elliott's motion to strike out all the proviso relative to the minimum on cotton goods, was decided in the negative, yeas 23, nays 24,—but a motion of Mr. Holmes, to amend the bill, by reducing the minimum upon which the duty

on cotton cloth is to be calculated, from thirty-five cents to thirty cents per square yard was agreed to, 28 members voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Holmes then moved to amend the bill by striking out from it the following clause: "On all foreign distilled spirits, fifteen per centum upon the duties now imposed by law, and in addition thereto," which motion was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays, as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Barbour, Bell, Branch, Chandler, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes of Me. Holmes of Miss. H. Johnson of Lou. J. S. Johnston of Lou. Kelly, King of Ala. King of N. Y. Knight, Lanman, Lloyd of Mass. Lowrie, Macon, Mills, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—28.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Brown, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Findlay, Jackson, Johnson of Ky. Lloyd of Md. McLivaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Talbot, Taylor of Ind. Taylor, of Va. Van Buren—18.

This last is a most important amendment. It proves at least, if we may venture to be jocose upon a grave subject, that the Senate are too refined in their taste to prefer the vile "blue ruin" of Kentucky to the palatable potatoes of France, Holland and the West Indies.

The National Intelligencer of Thursday says—"In the Senate, the Tariff Bill is yet on the tapis. With regard to its ultimate fate, in a modified shape in the Senate much is supposed to depend on the arrival of the new Senator from Illinois, who is said to be daily expected.

"In the House of Representatives, the bill to reduce into one the several acts regulating the Post Office Establishment, has been taken up with an earnestness, which seems to indicate a determination to go through it."

Norfolk Herald May 10.

SPANISH CLAIMS.—The bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow five millions of dollars at the annual interest of four and a half per cent, to pay the claims under the treaty with Spain, passed the House of Representatives on Friday. The Washington Journal states that the Bank of the United States has already offered to loan the money at the interest set down in the bill. The Commission will expire under the Treaty on the 8th of June next, and should the bill meet with no further opposition, it is probable that the money will be ready even before the Claimants will be able to procure their certificates of award.

From the National Journal. Public Sentiment.

Mr. ADAMS.—Every where throughout the United States, the people are beginning to examine the pretensions of this gentleman to the high office for which he has been named, by the only true criterion—his talents and public services. The prejudices attempted to be excited against him upon private and local considerations, are beginning to recoil upon his enemies; and the only question which now interests the people is, who, of all the candidates is best qualified, by education, by talents, and by experience in affairs of State, to succeed the present Chief Magistrate. The education of Mr. Adams is known to have been peculiarly adapted to fit him for an active part in the great political concerns of the nation; his talents are acknowledged by the most inveterate of his opposers, to be of the most commanding order; and a continued service of thirty years has given him an opportunity of acquiring such experience in the diversified affairs of government, as it rarely falls to the lot of any man to enjoy. All this the people, every where, are beginning to comprehend; and the rapid progress which is daily making towards the only correct view of the question—we mean that of regarding it as purely national—leaves us not a doubt that Mr. Adams will be elected by a large majority of Electoral votes.

In the town of Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia, a meeting of the citizens has been held, at which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS was recommended for President, and WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD for Vice-President of the U. States.

Delaware.—The meeting of the citizens of Kent county, Delaware, referred to in our paper of last Saturday, was held on the 24th of April, at the state house in Dover, when John Cummings, Esq. was chosen Chairman, and Augustus M. Schee Esq. appointed Secretary. Among other resolutions, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the votes of the citizens now assembled, on the subject of the next President of the United States, be taken by John Many and John Adams, esquires, in boxes for the purpose; and that the said votes be read out and published this day. And that afterwards the said boxes be kept open for the reception of other votes until the 25th of May next, at which time all the votes shall be published.

On motion, the above resolution was agreed to; and after the votes of this day had been received and counted out, there appeared to be for

John Q. Adams	99 votes.
Gen. Andrew Jackson	25
William H. Crawford	7
Robert G. Harper	4
Scattering	2

JOHN CUMMINGS, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS M. SCHEE, Secretary.
Dover, April 26, 1824.

The opinion of the meeting was also taken on the Tariff Bill, to which those present were decidedly opposed.

Commercial Restrictions.

LIVERPOOL, March 13.

The concluding words of Mr. Huskisson's speech on Monday evening, on his motion with respect to the silk duties, are remarkable. He had been arguing at great length in support of the general principle of freedom from restrictions in commercial intercourse; of which principle this measure, in regard of the silk duties, was intended as an example and experiment.

"If (said he) for advocating such principles, I should be accused of leaning strongly to a liberal policy, I shall at once plead guilty to the charge; for in my opinion, to be liberal in matters of commercial policy, is to remove the difficulties which have hitherto prevented a free intercourse between different nations—is to extend to each the advantages and enjoyments of the other—is to promote arts, science, and civilization, and in a word, is to advance those salutary, beneficial and enlightened principles, which are best calculated to increase the wealth, opulence, & power of the country. In short, I am liberal to other countries, because by being so I feel that I best consult the interest of my own.

These words are remarkable, as expressing how entirely ministers have yielded to the conviction of the wisdom of a liberal commercial policy, and as assurance that this liberality will be carried into practice as speedily and as extensively as it may be in their power with safety to carry it.

There is not any proposition in Euclid of the truth of which we have a clearer apprehension, a more satisfactory conviction, than we have of the truth of this proposition in political economy, that every shilling's worth of the production of the industry of foreigners, which we import, occasions the production among ourselves, by our own industry, of something of not less than equal value to that which we have imported. How, otherwise, is the article imported to be paid for? If we pay it in specie, plainly the specie itself (since it is not indigenous, nor is showered upon us from the clouds) must be procured by exchanging for it something of equal value produced by our own industry.

The admission, then, of foreign productions to our markets, to compete with our own productions can only occasion a change of the commodities on which our industry is employed, but cannot at all diminish the gross value of home productions, cannot be the occasion of a less quantity of domestic industry being in action, cannot lessen the gross sum of national wealth, however it may alter or reverse the circumstances of individuals.

MARRIED.

In Currituck county on Sunday 9th inst Mr JAMES H. HOLMES to Miss. REBECCA WILSON.

On Thursday last in Tyrrell county Mr. JONATHAN LINDSAY of Currituck county to Miss MATILDA MANN.

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.
MAY 15, 1824.
ARRIVED.

8th, Schr. Rainbow, Douglass, left here for Tobago about 30th ult. parted her cable at the Bar and put back to repair.

12th, Brig Rob Roy, Weld, from Plymouth, N. C. in ballast.

"Schr. Elvira, Cobb, 9 days fr. Porto Rico, with coffee, sugar and molasses. Markets dull, and place sickly. Came out in company with schr. Flight, Capt. Silverthorn, bound to Baltimore; Schr. Rose, Bailey, from N. York arrived 8th; Brig —, Cammel, to sail for Newburyport in 8 days. In lat. 30 N. lon. 63 spoke with the Brig Cuba, of Boston, capt. Eldridge, 15 days from Boston, bound to Havana, all well on board.

DEPARTED.

12th, Sloop Falcon, Baker, for Boston, with corn and staves by A. Fobes.

15th, Schr. Industry, Bradford, for Boston, with corn.

CLEARED.

10th, Schr. Franklin, Hickman, for Jamaica, with staves and shingles by A. Fobes.

12th, Schr. Rainbow, Douglass, for Tobago, with staves and shingles by Williams & Messinger.

13th, Schr. Martha Fobes, Carmott, for Grenada, with staves by Williams & Messinger.

"Schr. Cordelia, Hart, for Tobago, with shingles and staves by A. Fobes.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS.

MR. DENCH'S BENEFIT.

Mr. LA CONTA has the honor of apprizing the inhabitants of Elizabeth-City and its vicinity that Mr. DENCH will (in consequence of the flattering applause & solicitation of a number of gentlemen) repeat his Grand Display of Brilliant Fire Works on THURSDAY evening May 20th—to commence at half past 8 o'clock P. M. in addition to which will be

The inimitable piece called the AMERICAN NYMPHS and SWAINS dancing round the standard of Liberty; the whole forming a Grand Pyramid of Fire thirty feet high.

A Brilliant MASONIC TEMPLE, in which the Pyrotechnical art will be truly delineated. To conclude with

An original piece called the WHEAT SHEAF, which changes to Cupid's Escape from a HORNET'S NEST, with an immense flight of Hornets; however venomous the insects may appear, Mr. Dench assures the public that not the least danger is to be apprehended.

NEW STORE.

The Subscribers have just received from New-York and are opening at their New Store opposite Doctors Martin & Mathews' Shop a very handsome assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,
Hardware Crockery
and Glass Ware,

which they will sell cheap for CASH, Good Notes in advance, or to punctual customers on short credit.

They have also 1000 bushels salt on hand for sale.

Lemuel C. Moore & Co.
Elizabeth-City, May 15. too.

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned that Joshua Morris, late of this County, is dead, and that the subscribers qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of said Deceased at March Term last—They therefore request all those indebted to said Dec. Estate, to come forward and make immediate payment, and those having claims to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement (within the time limited by law) or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

CALEB MORRIS } Exec'rs.

AND }
DAVID MORRIS, }
Elizabeth-City, May 15. too.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Wilson Sawyer Esq. deceased, are requested to pay up immediately; otherwise their notes and bonds will be placed in the hands of an attorney for collection.

ENOCH SAWYER } Exec'rs.

and }
JOHN MEMORINE, }
Elizabeth-City, May 8. Ti.

WILL BE SOLD

At public auction at the wharf in Elizabeth-City, on the 17th inst. the schr. LOUISA of Elizabeth-City; sold for the benefit of the underwriters.

By order of NATH'L HATHAWAY,
Master of the schr. Louisa.
May 8. Li.

FOR RENT,

THE Dwelling

and Stores at present occupied by the Subscriber—Possession of which may be had on the 1st of July next, or sooner if required.

The Stock of Goods on hand, consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, will be sold at very reduced and unusually low prices for Cash, Produce or good Notes.

As the Subscriber intends removing from this place, he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him on account to close the same by payment or note—Such as do not attend to this notice are informed that their accounts will be put in an officer's hands for collection.

Mathew Cluff.

Sale of Valuable REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, bearing date The 10th day of Dec. 1822, executed by William Cammack, dec'd to the subscribers, as Trustees, for the purposes therein mentioned, and duly recorded,

WILL BE SOLD,

At Public Auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

On Monday the 7th of June,

At 1 o'clock, P. M.

At Elizabeth-City, in N. Carolina,

THAT HIGHLY VALUABLE

TRACT OF LAND,

in the county of Pasquotank, being a part of the Great Park Estate, lying on the middle Park Road, leading from Elizabeth-City to Canaan, and containing, by survey, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-four acres, and 45-100 of an acre. A large portion of this land is said to be well timbered and of the first quality, and the late proprietor expended very considerable sums in digging through and around the tract wide and deep ditches, several miles in extent, for the purpose of reclaiming the land and facilitating the transportation of the timber.

ALSO,

A LOT in the village of Parkville in the county of Perquimans, situated within a very short distance of the above mentioned tract, and having on it a well finished and commodious DWELLING HOUSE and other improvements.

ALSO,

Two other LOTS in the same village designated in the plan of the place as Lots No. two and No. Eleven.

ALSO,

A MILL in the county of Pasquotank, commonly called MORGAN'S MILL, with one acre of land at each end of the dam.

ALSO,

A LOT in the town of Elizabeth-City, known by the name of ELLIOTT'S WHARF, and distinguished in the plan of the Town as No. Six.

AND ALSO,

A WAREHOUSE, at the south end of the Dismal Swamp Canal, situated on Joy's Creek in the county of Camden, on a lot of land leased by the said William Cammack from the Canal Company for the term of 16 years, renewable.

The title to all the foregoing property is believed to be unquestionable; but the Trustees will convey without any warranty, except as against themselves and persons claiming under them.

GEO. NEWTON, }
TH. WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.
ALEX. JORDAN, }
ALB'T ALLMAND, }
Elizabeth-City, May 1, ti.

The Elizabeth-City Star and Edenton Gazette, will insert the above advertisement once a week till day of sale, and send their bills, before the time is out, to this office for collection.

TAKE NOTICE!!

THE Subscriber having qualified as Administrator, with the will annexed, to the estate of Capt. William Cammack, dec'd, at the April term of the Probate Court of Pasquotank county, hereby gives public notice to all those indebted to said estate, to make payment—and to those having claims against the estate, to exhibit them, properly attested, within the time limited by law, as this notice will be plead in bar of recovery to all delinquents.

William Albertson, Adm'r.
April 10.

Post Office Department, ELIZABETH-CITY.

Notice is hereby given to all persons indiscriminately, that in future no letters will be delivered unless the postage is promptly paid. The trouble of keeping so many little accounts, together with the uncertainty of collecting them at the end of each quarter, when I am compelled to pony-dustum without ifs or ands—has determined me to pursue this course, without respect to persons.

Isaiah Fearing, P. M.

April 3. too

County and Parish Claims FOR SALE

at six months credit for notes with approved security—or produce will be received as payment at liberal prices.—Apply to

Mathew Cluff.

Elizabeth-City, April 10. too

A new stick double GIG for sale.

Apply to NIXON ALBERTSON, or at this OFFICE.

POETRY.



SELECTED.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.
PEALE'S WASHINGTON.

Though hundred pencils plied their eager skill,
To rescue from the oblivious shade of
The much loved form of WASHINGTON—yet
still
They pictured not his countenance sub-
When Heaven remov'd him from our view,
whose worth
Found not a parallel o'er all the earth.

A Nation's gratitude embalmed his fame,
And every line that faintly marked his
form,
And every sound that vibrated his name
Was precious, and made patriot bosoms
warm;
Yet, though his memory lived and wider
No Portrait beamed the glory of his head.

At length an artist, (from the crowd who
drew
With various success the Hero's mien,
More faithfully pourtray'd the form he knew,
Recording features which himself had seen;
Then, with impassioned heart and pencil, one
Proud effort raised to life our WASHINGTON.

TO CAROLINE.

TO lovers act with modest spirit,
Treat them according to their merit;
Encourage not, from foolish pride,
Fifty to dangle at your side:
But if you do not like a man,
Dismiss him, gently as you can;
Thank him, but say 'twould be in vain,
Ever to urge his suit again.
But if the man whom you approve,
Should softly tell a tale of love;
Let your flushed cheek and downcast eye,
In silence modestly reply;
Yet don't too easily believe,
For man, my Caroline, will deceive.

A FRIEND.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD. NEW DRAMATIC PRODUCTION.

The public will learn, no doubt with
all the interest which the circumstance
is calculated to awaken, that a play
founded on the story of *Blackbeard the
pirate*, written by the Hon. LEMUEL SAW-
YER, formerly a Member of Congress, is
on the eve of being added to the literary
treasures of our country. This new and
interesting work has just issued from the
Washington Press, and an adequate sup-
ply for this market, I am informed, will
probably reach here by the next steam-
boat. I am authorised to state for the
information of the public that the author
has staked his reputation upon the work,
and has put his name to it, which I deem
a sufficient recommendation for people
to read it, (or at least to purchase it,) and
they can then judge for themselves.
That the attempt itself was a bold one,
and deserves encouragement, is not
questioned, inasmuch as the production
of a regular drama is a desideratum in
American literature—that being a de-
partment in which we are more deficient
than in any other. It is also stated to
me, that some of the scenes are laid in
Norfolk, where also some of the adven-
tures are represented to have taken
place, and of course the plot is thereby
rendered highly interesting to her citi-
zens, who, independent of that circum-
stance, must feel themselves bound to
patronise the work, when they recollect
the strong personal claims which the au-
thor has on their liberality, by his vote
and speech, on the *Bankrupt bill*, which
was occasioned entirely by a view to
benefit his friends in Norfolk, as his con-
stituents were in no way interested in it,
and as, indeed his enemies made use of
his said vote and speech to excite their
prejudices against him, not without ef-
fect, as his ill success at the last elec-
tion will testify.

CURRITUCK.

We ought not to doubt, (says the Her-
ald,) after what has been said in the
foregoing communication, that "Black-
beard" will have a prodigious run; but
we should not be too sanguine—There
are so many plays imported, and the peo-
ple in these parts have shewn so decid-
ed a predilection for foreign manufactures
pending the Tariff question, that nothing
but the very weighty considerations set
forth by "Currituck," could urge them
to patronise the domestic production of Mr.
Sawyer's genius. It would have been
worth more than a copy-right to the au-
thor, if he had prevailed on Mr. Dot, the
Tariff man, to introduce a clause into
his bill laying a heavy protecting (alias
prohibitory) duty on foreign plays—This
would have placed the success of Black-

beard upon a solid basis, & given a new
impulse to the dramatic talent of the
country.

Interesting Discovery.—Professor OLM-
TED, of the University of North Carolina,
has ascertained that a fine illuminating
gas may be obtained from cotton seed.
The product of gas from a bushel of
seed, is more than double the average
product of the same quantity of New
Castle coal, and greatly exceeds that in
illuminating power. It partakes of the
purity and splendor of gas from oil, with
which substance, indeed, this seed is
known to abound.

The experiments already made induce
the belief, that, among all substances
hitherto tried for gas illumination, this
article will be found the most eligible,
especially for our Southern cities, where
cotton seed can be obtained at a very
trifling expense; and the idea is suggest-
ed that this article may possibly become
of considerable value for exportation—
The vast quantity of seed, amounting to
many millions of pounds, that annually
accumulate in our cotton districts, form-
ing a pile almost useless and sometimes
noxious, would, it is thought, afford ma-
terials for illuminating almost every city
in the United States.

It is expected that Mr. O. will shortly
make public his experiments & scientific
results on this subject.—[*Ral. Register*.

A Novel thing in North America.

A MINERAL WELL.

Which was discovered in September
last, in the County of SUSSEX, Va. four
miles south of the Court-house. It is hand-
somerly situated; the water is pleasant,
and unusually cold. A considerable
number of visitors attended it during the
month of September, many of whom said
they were much benefited. It has been
used more or less ever since by the
neighbors, and persons from a distance,
and has been found very beneficial for
that obstinate disease, the *Ague and Fever*.
It possesses strong medicinal powers,
and one gentleman of high respectabili-
ty, who has visited the *Saratoga Springs*,
says, the water of this Well possesses
equal virtues. The diseased in our low-
er Towns and Counties, will find it to
their advantage to visit this Well; and,
should they not be benefited by it, they
will be thus far on the road to the
Springs. The neighborhood is well
situated for boarding. The subscriber
particularly invites the attention of the
diseased, the curious, the physician, and
chymist. He intends to furnish the best
accommodation during the approaching
season. Any person intending to visit
this Well, from a distance, by directing
a few lines to the subscriber, at Sussex
Court-house, with the number of their
family, he will procure board for them.
This Well has excited great curiosity,
and the water has been tested by our
best Chymists, who have not as yet been
able to detect its properties; some of it
is now on the way to the North to be
analyzed.

WM. H. COMANN.

PRIDE.

Pride and vanity are blameable in all,
but in the poorest classes of society they
are particularly disgusting.

Poor Richard says, "The artificial
wants of mankind are become more nu-
merous than the natural ones; many for
the sake of a little finery on their backs,
have gone with hungry bellies, and half
starved their families." Again, "By ex-
travagance, the higher sort are reduced
to poverty, and forced to borrow of
those whom they formerly despised, but
who through industry and frugality, have
maintained their standing." This gives
occasion for poor Richard to observe,
that, "A ploughman on his legs is high-
er than a gentleman on his knees."

"Pride is as loud a beggar as want,
and a great deal more saucy, for when
you have bought one fine thing, you must
buy ten more, that your appearance may
be all of a piece; but it is easier to sup-
press the first desire, than to satisfy all
that follow it."

It is as absurd for the poor to ape the
rich, as for the frog to swell with desire
to equal the ox.

After all, what is this pride of appear-
ance, for which so much is risked, so
much suffered? It cannot promote
health, nor ease pain; it does not in-
crease merit in the person, but creates
envy, hastens misfortune:

"What is a butterfly? At best,
He's but a caterpillar drest;
The gaudy fop's his picture just."

A wonder.—The "Recorder," printed
at Washington, in this state, says that a
cow in that town has been delivered of
a fine thrifty calf, which has no eyes.....
eye-lashes are perceptible, but no signs
of an eye can be discovered.

PERKINS' STEAM ENGINE.

It was our intention to have remained si-
lent upon the subject of Perkins' improv-
ed engine, until the ultimate experiments
had been exhibited; but the repeated
enquiries made relative to his interest-
ing invention, induce us to communicate
such information as we are enabled from
time to time to collect. The public
have doubtless considered that the si-
lence which has for some time prevailed
upon this interesting subject, must be
construed into a tacit acknowledgment
that the project has failed. It is ac-
knowledgeed that such an inference is
warranted; but when a reasonable cause
is stated, perhaps the nearly exhausted
patience of the scientific world may, for
a short time longer, be kept from sink-
ing. The fact is, that after all the en-
deavors which had been made to con-
struct a generator, none had been pro-
duced which would hold the steam un-
der its great pressure, without very con-
siderable leakage at the joints and riv-
ets. This necessarily reduced the pow-
er which a perfect vessel would have
been capable of exerting, and under
these circumstances Mr. Perkins declin-
ed producing an imperfect experiment
which would have gone to the public as
his ultimatum.

This difficulty is now removed, a gen-
erator having been at length produced,
of wrought iron, without any seam or
rivets, which has, we understand, been
proved to sustain the enormous and in-
credible pressure of twenty thousand
pounds upon every inch of its surface. This
very extraordinary and unique piece of
workmanship, has been made by Mr.
James Russell of Wednesbury, and is
considered by Mr. Perkins to have sur-
mounted all his practical difficulties.—
London Journal of Arts and Sciences, for
March.

We observe a singular misapprehen-
sion, (says the National Intelligencer,) on
the part of some of our public prints,
in respect to the effect of the bill, which
has passed the Senate, and is now be-
fore the House of Representatives, of
the United States, for abolishing Imprison-
ment for Debt. It seems to be sup-
posed that the bill, if it become a law,
is to be universally operative, and is to
abolish imprisonment for debt through-
out the land. The least reflection, how-
ever, will shew, that an act of the Con-
gress of the United States, on the sub-
ject, can apply only to cases in which
the Courts of the United States, have
cognizance, and, of course, not to cases
of judgments in the Courts of the several
states, which must, even should this
bill pass, continue to be regulated by
the laws of the State. There is good
ground to believe, however, that the ex-
ample of the general government on
this point would be followed, at no long
distance, by the governments of the sev-
eral States.

The ships *Mentor* and *London* have
arrived at New-York from Liverpool,
bringing London papers of the 26th of
March. They contain no news of any
interest, except that the foreign minis-
ters at Madrid had remonstrated with
king Ferdinand upon the delay of his
promised decree of amnesty. Sir James
Mackintosh withdrew, on the 25th of
March, his intended motion respecting
South America, in consequence of the
declaration of the British ministers that
any considerable French armament from
the ports of Spain, against South Ameri-
ca would be regarded as *French*, and not
Spanish, and as calling for the notice of
Great Britain. Another motive with
him was, that a great power on the con-
tinent was understood to have declined
to be a party to the threatened congress
in relation to South America. He did
not wish to excite distrust in Europe or
America as to the intentions of England
on this subject. Mr. Canning neither
affirmed nor denied the statement of Sir
James. Sir George R. Collier, of the
British navy, had committed suicide.—
Mr. Scartlett died at York, the 25th of
March.

The ship *London* brought despatches
from Madrid and London for our gov-
ernment.

STEAM-BOAT QUESTION—NOT SETTLED.

On Sunday 25th ult. the steam boat
Olive Branch, owned by Mr. Gibbons,
started from New-York for the city of
Jersey, and thence to Albany, having a
number of passengers—in violation of
of the steam boat laws of New-York.—
We learn, says the New-York Commer-
cial Advertiser, that the North River
Company have moved the Chancellor
for an injunction, and that the question
under the decision of the Supreme
Court of the U. States, is to be argued at
the capitol in Albany, on Monday next.

The Navy Appropriation Bill, for the present year, provides as follows:

Pay and subsistence of officers, and pay of seamen	\$847,142
Provisions	300,000
Medicines, &c.	25,000
Officers and other persons } attached to Navy Yards, }	231,293
Contingent expenses	200,000
Repairs of vessels, &c.	350,000
Improvement of N. Yards, } Docks, &c. &c. }	157,500
Ordnance, &c.	1,000
Ships' houses	78,500
Marine Corps, Pay, &c.	172,094
—, clothing	28,765
—, fuel	6,000
—, military stores	5,000
—, medicines, &c.	2,369
—, contingents	9,000
—, barracks	10,000
Appropriated for fortifications, viz:—	
Fort Jackson (on the Missis.)	110,000
Fort at Chef Menteur	100,000
Fort at Mobile Point	125,000
Fortress Monroe	95,000
Fort Calhoun	90,000
Topographical purposes	26,000
New work to defend the Nar- } rows in New-York harbor }	50,000
Ditto in Narraganset bay	50,000

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Greek Fund.—The sub-committee
charged, by a resolution of 13th March
last, with remitting the funds collected
in aid of the Greeks, have, by the pack-
et ship *New-York*, which sailed to-day,
transmitted to Baring, Brothers & Co.
6600l. sterling, purchased at the follow-
ing rates:
3695l. 12 6, at premium of 8 1/2 pr. ct.
making \$17,862 20
2904 7 6, at 9 per cent.
premium 14,070 09

6600l. 00 00 \$31,932 29
being the whole amount in the hands of
the Treasurer. Other collections have
been advised of, however, which, when
received, will be forwarded in like man-
ner. By order; CHARLES KING,
Secretary of the Greek Fund.

The various swords, pistols and muni-
tions which have been received by the
committee will be forwarded to Leghorn,
by the first convenient opportunity, and
placed in safe hands at the disposition
of the Greek chiefs.

A surgical operation was performed
at St. Louis hospital, in Paris, the last
season, on a peasant of La Fere, who
swallowed a small reptile, two years be-
fore. Tortured by excruciating pain,
the man, last season entered St. Louis
hospital to be opened. An incision was
made a little below the cardiac orifice
of the stomach, which exposed the ani-
mal; it immediately coiled itself back
from the opening, out of sight. An as-
sistant put his finger into the wound
and drew out a snake two and a half feet
long, and eighteen lines in circumfer-
ence. It lived sixty hours. The patient
felt great relief immediately; his recov-
ery was rapid.

Cochin China.—A letter lately receiv-
ed from this country states, that, "From
the western part of the city of Saigon, a
canal has recently been cut, 23 miles
long, 13 feet deep throughout, 30 feet
wide, through immense forests and mor-
asses, in the short space of six weeks.—
Twenty six thousand men were employed
on this stupendous work night and day,
7,000 of whom perished from fatigue
and diseases. This Canal connects the
city of Saigon, with Coumaigne river, a
branch of the Bombodia. Its banks al-
ready lined with the palmaca tree a fa-
vorite with the Anamese."

[*Niles Register*.

The Washington City Gazette states
that Ninian Edwards has only received
his outfit and one quarter of a year's sal-
ary, \$11,250.—If in consequence of his
retiring from the Senate, the Tariff bill
should be defeated, the nation will be a
gainer, even though Mr. Edwards should
fail to refund the money.

The loss sustained by the late fire at
at New-Castle, Del. is estimated at one
hundred and fifty thousand dollars—not
one cent of which was insured! A public
meeting was to be held at Philadelphia
on Thursday evening, to devise means
for relieving the sufferers by that dis-
tressing event.

We learn from the best authority, that
should the Senator from Illinois (in the
place of Mr. Edwards) get to his seat in
time to vote upon the Tariff, so as to
make a tie, the vote of the Vice-Presi-
dent will, beyond doubt, be given against
the bill.

Blanks for sale at this office.